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# FRANKLIN COUNTY

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TABILIZATION

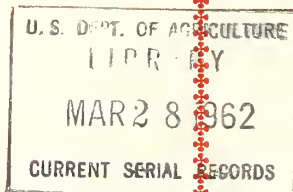
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## 1960 Annual Report

Louisburg, N. C.





## FOREWORD

This annual report is compiled and published annually by the Franklin ASC County Committee. The purpose of this report is to list the accomplishments of ASC farm programs in Franklin County during 1960, and to briefly explain the functions of our farm programs.

As our great nation grows, the need for a strong agriculture becomes more apparent. A nation's strength is often measured by its ability to produce, and upon the ability of its people to adequately meet new situations. We are blessed in this nation with both an abundance of natural resources and with a people determined to maintain the ideals upon which this nation was built.

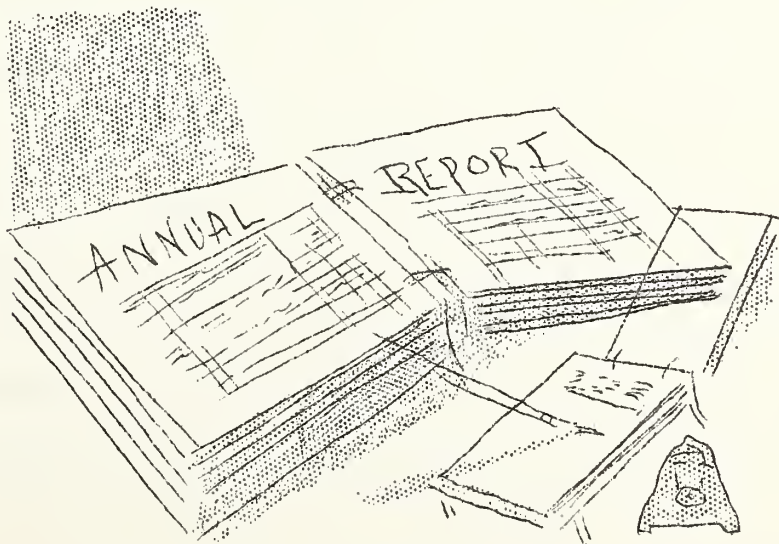
Agriculture is a cornerstone upon which our national strength rests. A nation well fed, well clothed, and well equipped with the numerous products of agriculture has a great economic advantage over other nations who have been unable to build such a highly efficient agriculture.

We in ASC believe in a strong agriculture, and we serve the people by administering several of our farm programs.

We would like for every citizen to become more familiar with our programs, and we hope our farmers will make use of every available benefit under the current ASC programs.

The information herein should be a ready reference to all persons interested in agriculture and the economy of our great nation.

OUR MOTTO: "SERVICE WITH A SMILE"







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## A D M I N I S T R A T I O N

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) is a part of the Commodity Stabilization Service (CSS) which in turn is a branch of the United States Department of Agriculture. ASC administers several of the Department's key farm programs. These programs include the Agricultural Conservation Program, the Price Support Program, the Conservation Reserve Program, the Acreage Allotment and Marketing Quota Program and other agricultural programs.

Program regulations are provided by Congress. The State ASC Committee, composed of three farmer members appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture, is responsible for ASC policy determination at the state level. The State Committee also appoints a State Administrative Officer who is responsible for the day-to-day operation at a state level.

The Franklin County ASC programs are administered by farmer-elected County and Community Committeemen. Each year the farmers of each ASC community in the county elect 3 farmers to serve as community committeemen. The chairman of all community committees in the county also serves as a delegate to a county convention to elect three farmers to serve as county committeemen. The County Committee is responsible for determining ASC policy in the county within the regulations and for selection of the County Office Manager to be responsible for the day-to-day operation of the county office.

Although these county and community committeemen are called upon constantly for advice and assistance by their farmer neighbors they receive compensation only for the days worked in an official capacity. Any farm owner, tenant or sharecropper who has participated during the past year or who will participate during the coming year in ASC programs is eligible to vote in the annual committee election.





NORTH CAROLINA ASC STATE COMMITTEE

W. E. Matthews-----Chairman  
A. F. Reinhardt-----Member  
C. L. Green, Jr.-----Member  
D. S. Weaver-----Director of  
Extension Service

\* \* \* \* \*

Horace D. Godfrey-----State Administrative  
Officer

\* \* \* \* \*

DISTRICT NO. 4 FIELDMEN

Van H. Johnson-----Carl D. Bunn

\* \* \* \* \*

FRANKLIN ASC COUNTY COMMITTEE

S. F. Williams-----Chairman  
C. C. Perry-----Vice-Chairman  
J. W. House-----Regular Member  
S. O. Wilder-----First Alternate  
Maynard Baker-----Second Alternate





## COMMUNITY COMMITTEEMEN

The Community Committeemen listed below were elected to administer ASC farm programs for the 1960 election year which began October 1, 1959 and ended September 30, 1960. They are listed in the order of Chairman, Vice-chairman, Regular Member, First Alternate and Second Alternate.

### CEDAR ROCK

R. S. May  
Edward E. Boone  
Jasper Collins  
Ollie Fisher  
Jackson Dean, Jr.

### HARRIS

Rayford Baker  
T. C. Arnold  
Francis Baker

### CYPRESS CREEK

Fred Lester  
E. R. Moore  
Charles Harris  
Melvin Nelms  
Cleveland Sledge

### HAYESVILLE

Calvin S. Ayscue  
Joe Burgess  
Tommie Ayscue  
W. D. Foster, Jr.  
Harold Frazier

### DUNN

Derrill Mitchell  
Cameron Stallings  
James Perdue  
H. W. Tant  
Decimo Gay

### LOUISBURG

Maynard Baker  
Russell Lee Bobbitt  
Russell Nelms  
Raeford Hayes  
Walter Ball

### FRANKLINTON

S. O. Wilder  
D. W. Mitchiner  
Phil F. Whitfield  
Howard Conyers  
Iva Frazier

### SANDY CREEK

J. B. Marshall  
O. F. Tharrington  
J. C. Tharrington  
Daniel Inscoe  
E. S. Murphy

### GOLD MINE

Edward Radford  
Howard P. Dement  
Kirby S. Gupton  
Willie Andrews  
Bennie R. Gupton

### YOUNGSVILLE

J. W. Hudson  
W. N. Williams  
Clifton Hill  
B. G. Perry





## OFFICE PERSONNEL

R. Ricks Boone-----County Office Manager

Dorothy W. Clay-----Chief Clerk

Ruby F. Abbott-----General Clerk  
(Machines)

Mildred M. Bobbitt-----Program Clerk  
(ACP, CR & Counter)

Diana B. Cannady-----AA & MQ Clerk

Helen W. Carter.....Program Clerk  
(Performance)

Dorcas S. Denton-----General Clerk  
(Adm., PS & Wool)

Jean W. Johnson-----Head AA & MQ Clerk

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Howard W. Davis-----Performance Supervisor





## BUDGET AND EXPENDITURES

A budget of \$64,872.00 was allocated to Franklin County by the State ASC Office for operating the 1960 fiscal year, which began July 1, 1959 and ended June 30, 1960. Each county office is annually allocated a specific amount of funds based on workload volume.

In addition to the allocation received for administrative expenses, money is collected from the farmer for premeasurement of allotment crops, remeasurement, disposition of excess acreage and redetermination of cropland.

The following table shows the expenditures and collections made by the Franklin County ASC Committee during the 1960 fiscal year:

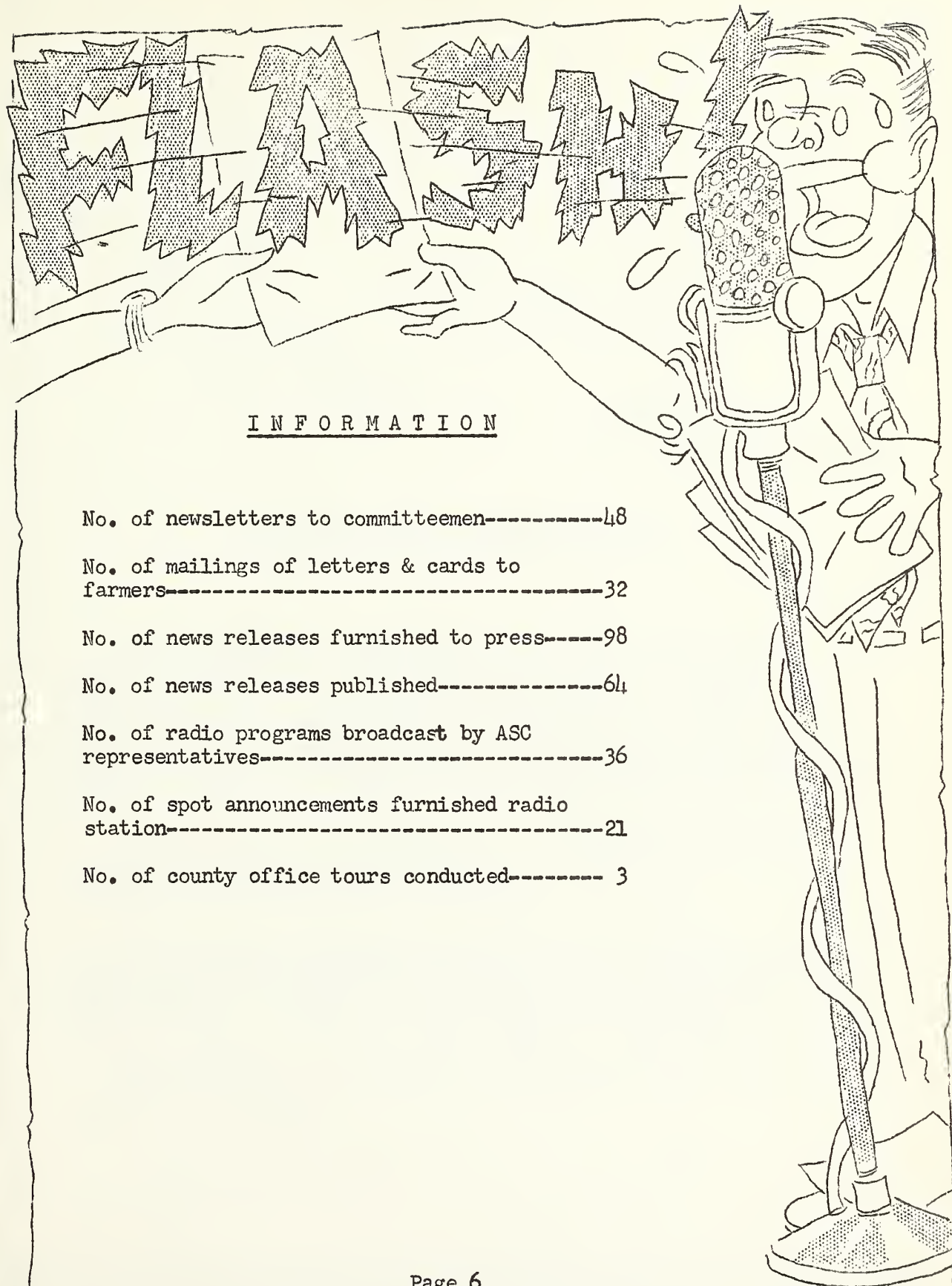
Allocation-----	\$64872.00
Collections-----	19536.30
+1959 Collections Used-----	3227.08
-1960 Collections Not Used-----	<u>2105.66</u>
	\$85529.72

### EXPENDITURES

County Committee-----	1878.50
Community Committee-----	678.00
Other Personnel-----	59655.88
Travel-----	5707.86
Other Expense-----	8176.19
Unused Allocation-----	<u>9433.29</u>
	\$85529.72



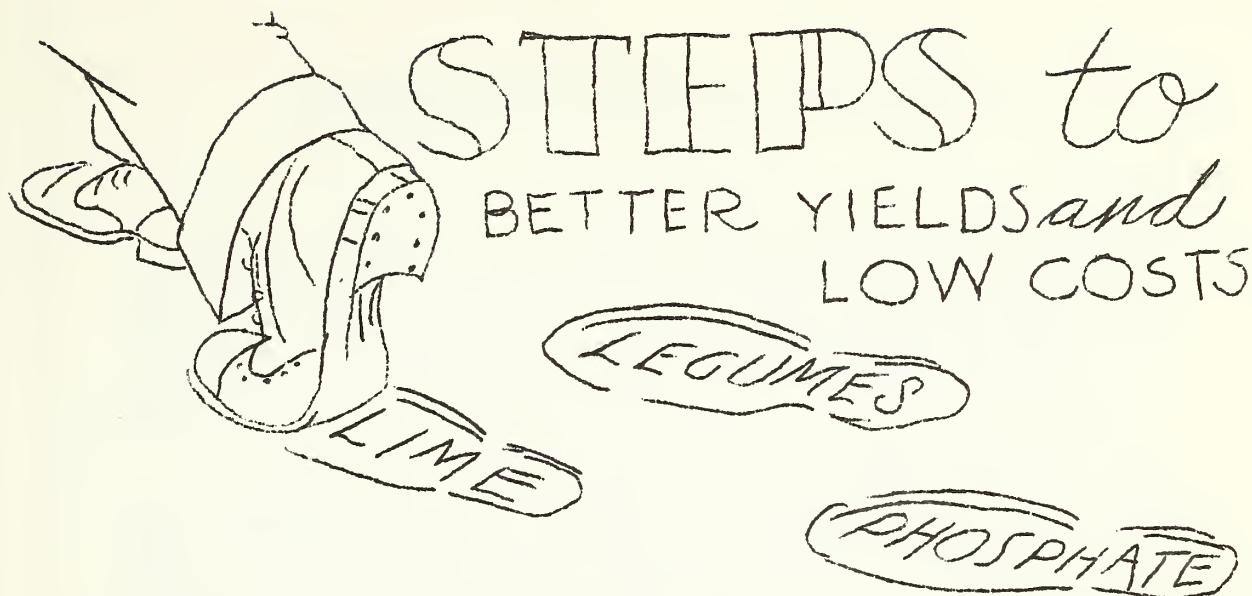




### I N F O R M A T I O N

No. of newsletters to committeemen-----	48
No. of mailings of letters & cards to farmers-----	32
No. of news releases furnished to press-----	98
No. of news releases published-----	64
No. of radio programs broadcast by ASC representatives-----	36
No. of spot announcements furnished radio station-----	21
No. of county office tours conducted-----	3





### THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM

The Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) is a national program through which the Government shares with the farmer the cost of carrying out soil and water conservation practices. This cost-sharing is made available for conservation over and above what farmers would carry out with their own resources and on their own initiative. The assistance may be in the form of financial aid, or materials or services to obtain the needed conservation.

The AC Program was established by the passage of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936, and it has been in effect continuously since that date.

Everyone of us depends on agricultural soil and water resources for food, clothing and shelter and most of us also depend on these farm resources, directly or indirectly, for our income. The share provided by the government is an evidence of the interest of all the Nation's people in insuring future supplies of agricultural products.

Participation in the program is voluntary and all farmers are eligible to take part.

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## ACP PAYMENTS



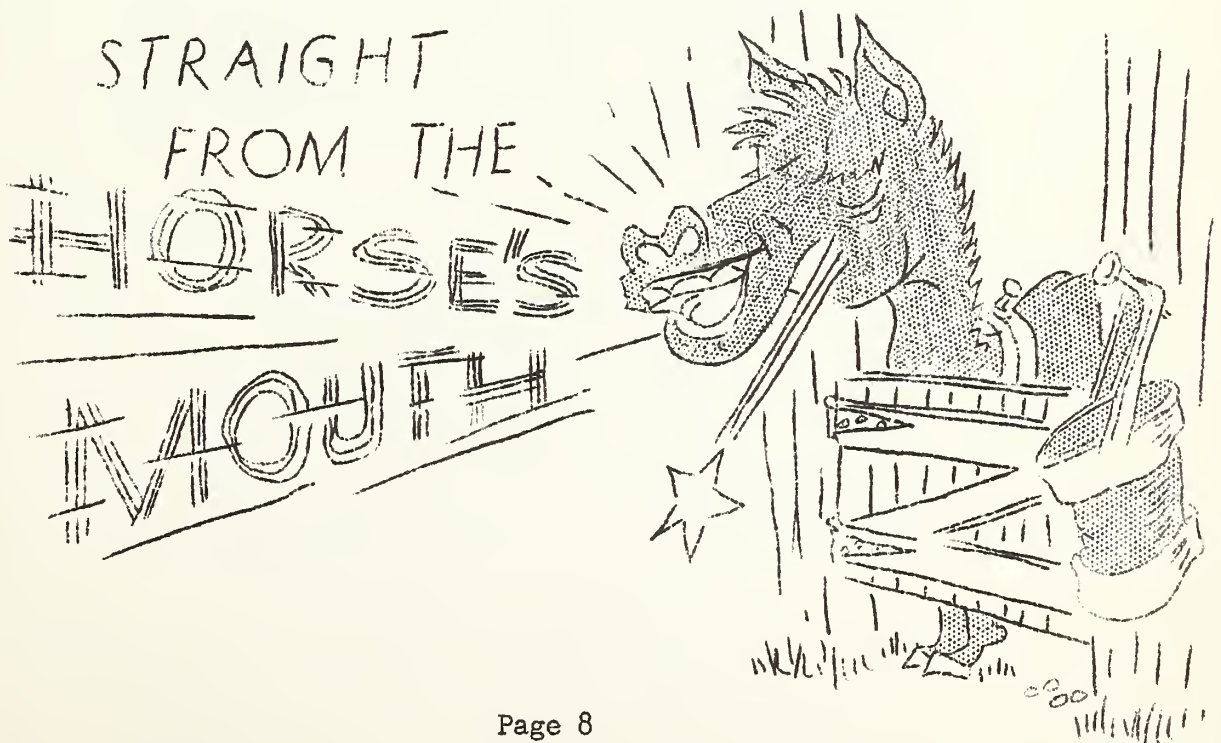
## THE AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM CONT'D

During the year every farmer in Franklin County was given an opportunity to request the Federal Government to share the cost of those conservation practices included in the county program. The program was developed by local county agricultural workers; such as the County Agent, County Committee, Soil Conservationist and District Forester. They were assisted by the District Fieldman.

The County ASC Committee determined the extent to which funds were available to share the cost of each approved practice on each farm. In making this determination, consideration was given to the amount of funds allocated to the county, and to the conservation problems in the county and on individual farms. In addition to the assistance the Government provides, the farmer also bears about the same amount of the out-of-the-pocket cost.

The ACP has assisted to a great extent in making possible for the people of our nation the highest standard of living in the history of the world. Our abundance of natural resources has provided food, clothing, shelter and many industrial materials needed by an increasing population.

Soil and water conservation work was carried out on 749 farms in Franklin County in 1960 under this program. There is a great need to expand and increase the volume of sound conservation work on farms throughout the county.





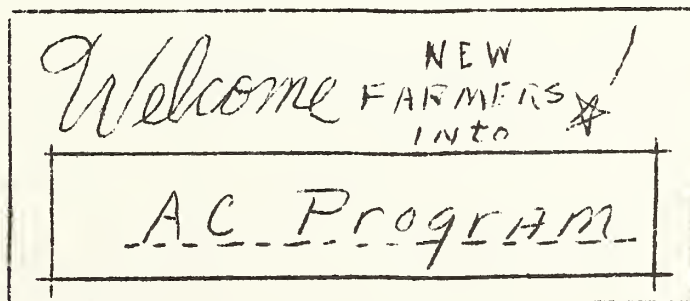




ACP Cont'd

The following tables show a summary of our 1960 ACP performance:

Item	:	Participating
(A)	:	Farms
	:	(B)
1. No. Farms	:	749
2. Farmland	:	124,018
3. Cropland	:	43,094
4. Noncrop Pasture	:	762
Net Cost-Share	:	
5. Before Adjustment	:	\$66,870.60
Amount of Adjustment	:	
for Small Cost-Share	:	
6. Increase	:	5,857.69
Gross Cost-Share	:	
7. to Farmers	:	72,728.29





ACP Cont'd

PRACTICE	NUMBER OF FARMS	NUMBER OF ACRES OR UNITS	AMOUNT PAID TO FARMERS
Permanent Pasture or Hay	123	562	\$13,918
Incr. Rotation Cover	56	331	3,364
Liming Materials on Farmland	103	1424	10,307
Contour Stripcropping	10	167	1,670
Tree Planting	22	249	3,123
Improvement of Permanent Cover	135	1855	20,501
Farm Ponds for Irrigation	23	23	5,789
Forest Improvement	3	62	741
Sod Waterways	23	899	899
Winter Cover	397	2896	6,122
Summer Cover	30	218	437



## CONSERVATION RESERVE PROGRAM

The Conservation Reserve Program is the remaining phase of the Soil Bank Program administered by the ASC Committee. This program is designed to retire cropland from production for a period of years and to conserve and build the soil. It was installed as a temporary measure to store up potential productive resources that will be badly needed in a few years and to help reduce the temporary surpluses in certain commodities.

Through the program, farmers are paid an annual payment on the acreage put in reserve and also receive payment for part of the cost of putting the land to a conservation use.

In addition to the objective of assisting in controlling the production of specific agricultural commodities determined to be in surplus supply, this program had as its further objective to conserve our natural resources and provide farmers an opportunity to place all of their eligible cropland in this program and to retire or seek off-the-farm employment.

Franklin County has nine Conservation Reserve contracts with 335.1 acres of land in the program with an annual payment of \$3888.00. Two practice payments were made in 1960 in the amount of \$748.40.







## ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS AND MARKETING QUOTAS

Acreage allotments and marketing quotas have been provided by the Congress as a means of keeping supplies in line with demand on certain agricultural commodities. The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, authorizes acreage allotments and marketing quotas on wheat, tobacco, cotton, rice and peanuts. During 1960 in Franklin County acreage allotments and marketing quotas were in effect on wheat, tobacco, cotton and peanuts.

Acreage allotments are apportioned to counties and individual farms on the basis of past history. Any farmer who is dissatisfied with his allotment may appeal, within 15 days after receipt of his notice, to a review committee composed of farmers from another county. If he is dissatisfied with the determination of the review committee he may appeal to the Courts.

After the crops are planted, a representative of the county committee measures the acreage planted to each allotment crop in order to determine if the acreage is planted within the allotment. For crops under marketing quotas, the production from any acreage in excess of the allotment is subject to a marketing quota penalty.

Farmers are given an opportunity to dispose of the excess acreage before the crop is harvested in order to avoid the marketing quota penalty.

A marketing card is issued to each farm for each crop under marketing quotas for the purpose of identifying the crop at the time of marketing. The marketing card shows whether or not the crop is subject to any marketing quota penalty or eligible for price support.

Farm operators and persons or firms who purchase the crops are required to maintain certain records and to make reports relative to their purchases. These records and reports are made available to the Secretary of Agriculture or his authorized representative for inspection at any time to determine that the requirements of the Law are being fully complied with.



## R E F E R E N D U M S

TOBACCO-----December 15, 1958

(a) No. Eligible Voters-----5800

(b) No. Voting for Quotas-----2058

(c) No. Voting Against Quotas----- 108

WHEAT-----July 23, 1959

(a) No. Eligible Voters-----25

(b) No. Voting for Quotas-----15

(c) No. Voting Against Quotas----- 2

UPLAND COTTON-----December 15, 1959

(a) No. Eligible Voters-----3000

(b) No. Voting for Quotas----- 640

(c) No. Voting Against Quotas----- 15

PEANUT-----December 15, 1959

(a) No. Eligible Voters-----2

(b) No. Voting for Quotas-----2

(c) No. Voting Against Quotas-----0



## T O B A C C O

North Carolina produces 25 percent of the world's supply of all tobacco. Our state produces two-thirds of this nation's flue-cured tobacco.

Franklin County's share of the 1960 state allotment was 11374.34 acres with a total of 2754 tobacco farms.

Tobacco producers were notified of their 1960 acreage allotment on December 2, 1959.

The closing date for accepting 1960 New Grower applications for a tobacco allotment was February 15, 1960. Franklin County received 1 application which was disapproved.

The penalty rate on excess tobacco for 1960 was 44¢ per pound. One producer planted and harvested in excess of his allotment and was assessed penalty.

In 1960 farmers in Franklin County harvested 11107.05 acres of tobacco with a total production of 18,984,619 pounds, giving an average yield of 1709 pounds per acre for the county.

Tobacco continues to be the chief source of income for Franklin County farmers. The tobacco program in our county was a great success in 1960 because of the splendid cooperation of our farmers.

Listed on the following page is a tabulation of tobacco production for each township for 1960:





TOBACCO CONT'D

REPORT OF 1960 FC TOBACCO PRODUCTION

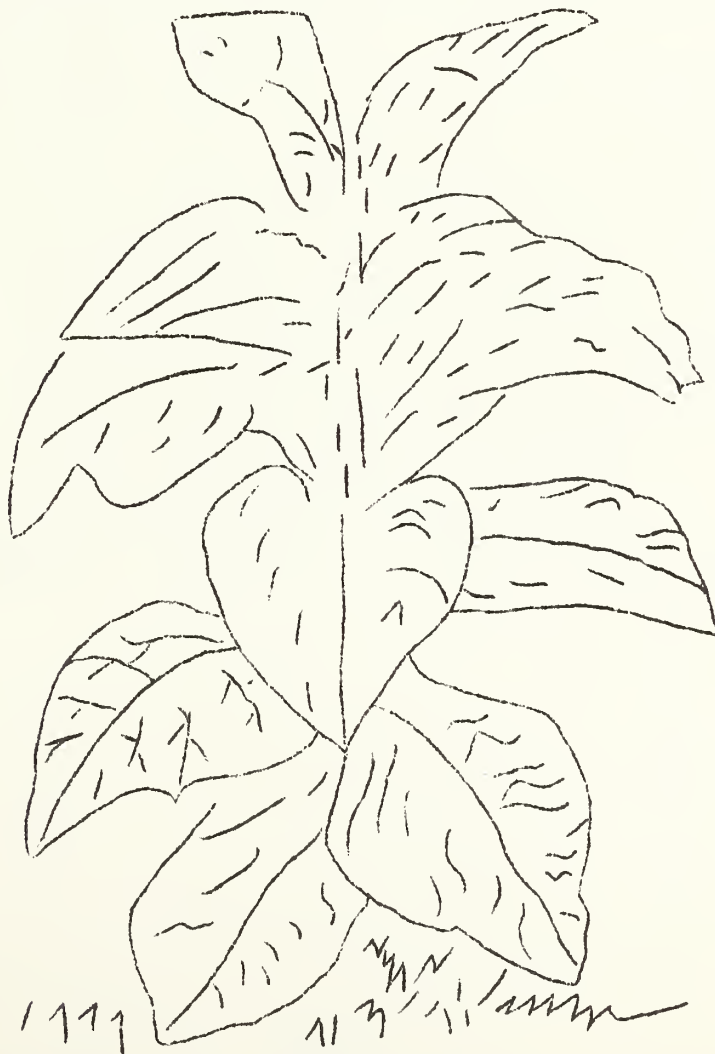
<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>HARVESTED ACREAGE</u>	<u>PRODUCTION</u>	<u>YIELD</u>
Cedar Rock	1343.49	2345215	1745
Cypress Creek	595.58	943246	1583
Dunn	1634.20	3239518	1982
Franklinton	931.30	1419372	1524
Gold Mine	631.61	981327	1553
Harris	1347.61	2419278	1795
Hayesville	1163.26	1954030	1679
Louisburg	1559.31	2500358	1603
Sandy Creek	1004.63	1607108	1599
Youngsville	<u>896.06</u>	<u>1575167</u>	<u>1757</u>
Total	11107.05	18984619	1709



## TOBACCO DISCOUNT VARIETY PROGRAM

The Tobacco Discount Variety Program was again administered by ASC in 1960. Coker 139, Coker 140 and Dixie Bright 244 and mixtures or strains of these varieties were on the discount list. These varieties have proven to be undesirable to most of the trade. Therefore, the support level was reduced on them.

There was a considerable amount of work involved in administering this program. Each farm operator was asked to sign a statement as to whether he had planted any of the discounted varieties. In addition, our reporters were required to sign a statement as to whether he thought discounted varieties were being grown. The State Office had trained Identification Specialists visit the county for further inspection. These specialists checked a small percentage of farms across the county. Their check revealed no farms growing tobacco having characteristics of the discount varieties.





## C O T T O N

Cotton is a major commodity in the economy of North Carolina. It ranks second as the source of income in Franklin County. It is grown on a wide scale by a majority of the farming families.

Marketing quotas on cotton came into effect in 1954, since then the growers vote annually to determine if quotas will be in effect for the coming year.

On December 15, 1959 the cotton referendum was held and marketing quotas were approved for 1960.

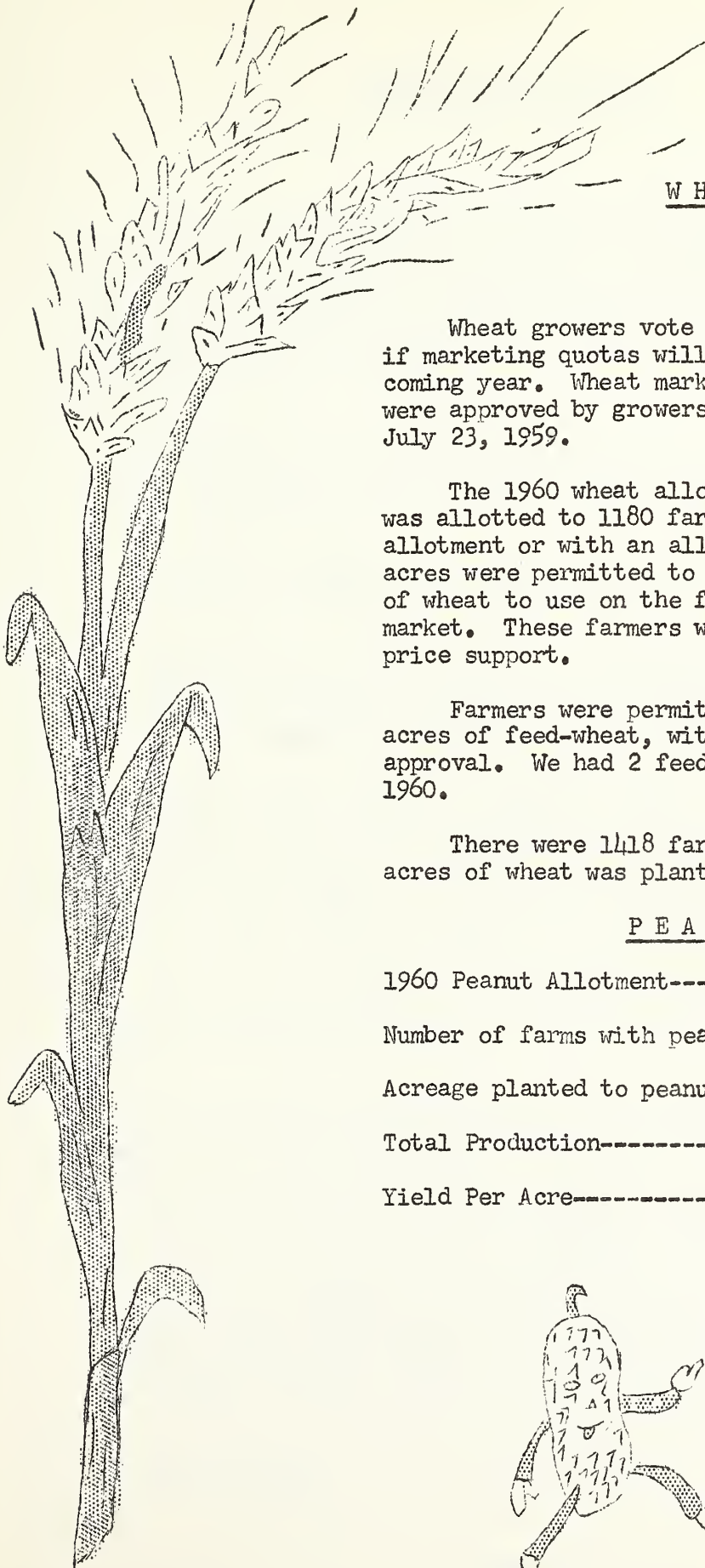
In 1960 each farm operator had an opportunity to choose between two cotton acreage allotments and price supports; namely, "Choice A" and "Choice B". The "Choice A" was the regular farm allotment. The "Choice B" was 40 percent more than "Choice A".

Franklin County accepted 11 New Grower applications with 9 being approved and 2 disapproved.

1960 Cotton Allotment-----	10399.2
No. of farms with cotton allotments-----	2423
No. of harvested acres-----	8962.0
No. of farms releasing allotment for 1960----	351
No. of acres released-----	1249.1
No. of farms selecting "Choice B" allotment--	6
No. of allotment farms on which no cotton was planted-----	435







## W H E A T

Wheat growers vote annually to determine if marketing quotas will be in effect for the coming year. Wheat marketing quotas for 1960 were approved by growers in a referendum on July 23, 1959.

The 1960 wheat allotment of 3426.6 acres was allotted to 1180 farms. Farmers with no allotment or with an allotment of less than 15 acres were permitted to plant up to 15 acres of wheat to use on the farm or sell on the open market. These farmers were not eligible for price support.

Farmers were permitted to plant up to 30 acres of feed-wheat, with county committee approval. We had 2 feed wheat agreements in 1960.

There were 1418 farms on which 5893.5 acres of wheat was planted in 1960.

## P E A N U T S

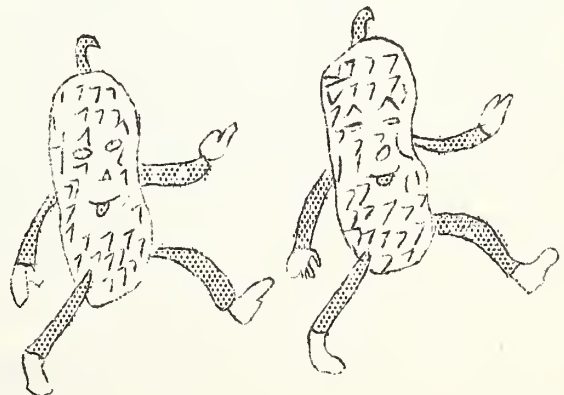
1960 Peanut Allotment-----6.5

Number of farms with peanut allotments-- 2

Acreage planted to peanuts-----5.7

Total Production-----5681

Yield Per Acre-----996





## PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAMS

Price support operations carried out by county ASC committees for the Commodity Credit Corporation seek to establish price minimums or "floors" for a number of agricultural commodities. Levels of support are established in accordance with the direction and authority contained in the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, particularly by the Agricultural Act of 1954, and in the case of wool and mohair, by the National Wool Act of 1954.

Support for corn, cotton, wheat, rice, tobacco and peanuts - the basic commodities - was mandatory. Support was also mandatory for certain non-basic commodities such as wool, mohair, tung nuts, honey, milk and butter fat.

Support for other commodities is permissive - that is, discretionary with the Secretary of Agriculture.

The County ASC Committee has the responsibility of carrying out the detailed operations necessary to make these programs available to farmers. The methods of carrying price supports vary according to the methods of marketing the different commodities.

Tobacco price support is handled through Tobacco Stabilization Corporation. When a farmer markets his tobacco and buyers do not offer him as much as the government price support, Stabilization gives him the price support rate; and the tobacco is placed in a government warehouse. The tobacco is sold by the government with an effort to give the farmer additional money for the stored tobacco.

Cotton price support is obtained by government loans on cotton stored in approved warehouses or by direct sale to CCC through an authorized purchasing agency.

Price support for grain is obtained by loans or purchase agreements disbursed by approved clerks at the ASC office. The grain is stored in a government approved facility on the farm or in an approved warehouse. To be eligible for price support a producer must be within his allotted acreage if the commodity is an allotment crop. The grain must be eligible in quantity and quality. The producer makes application for a loan; and when the application is completed and approved, a sight draft is issued by the loan clerk in the county office. If the loan is not repaid by maturity date, the grain is delivered to Commodity Credit Corporation. This program offers a means whereby farmers may hold their products off the market at harvest time, store them, secure a loan and sell them when prices are more advantageous.

There were no grain loans disbursed by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1960.



## FARM STORAGE FACILITY LOAN PROGRAM

To help farmers to provide facilities for storing commodities to be placed under price support, loans are available to producers to finance the purchase of farm storage facilities and mobile drying equipment.

Under this program farmers can borrow up to 80% of the cost of new storage bins, excluding the cost of erection, and up to 75% of the delivered and assembled cost of mobile drying equipment.

Loans on bins are repayable over a four year period, and loans on driers are repayable over a three year period in equal annual installments. In each case, the first payment becomes due one year from the date of disbursement. These loans bear interest at the rate of 4% per annum.

### CHART OF DRIER AND FACILITY LOAN ACTIVITY

Loans Disbursed	Bushel Capacity	Amount of Loan
1 facility	1500	\$486.00

### REPAYMENTS

Facility	Drier
3	1





## INCENTIVE WOOL PROGRAM

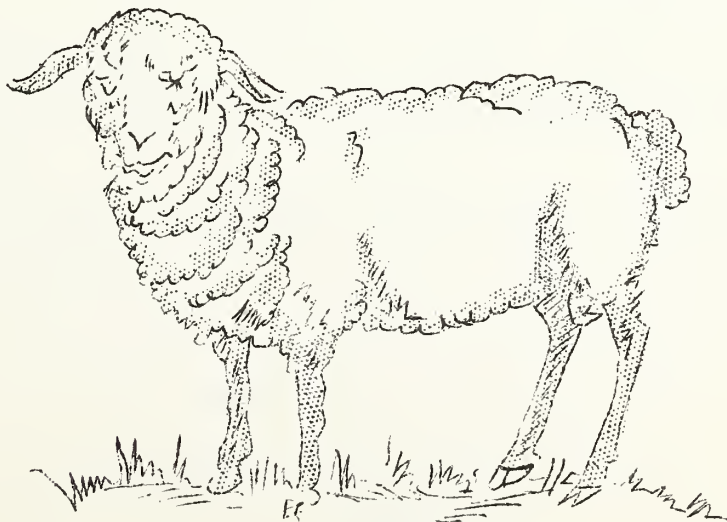
The Congress in 1954 passed the National Wool Act in order to encourage the annual domestic production of approximately 300 million pounds of shorn wool, grease basis, at prices fair to both producers and consumers.

The Act directed the Secretary of Agriculture to provide an incentive, or support price that would encourage additional production of shorn wool, taking into consideration prices paid and other cost conditions affecting sheep production. For the 1960 marketing year the Secretary established an incentive price of 62¢ per pound for shorn wool. This same incentive price level also prevailed during all prior marketing years during which the Act has been in effect.

Shorn wool incentive payments are computed as a percentage of each producer's cash returns from wool sales. The rate of payment is the percentage required to raise the national average price received by producers for wool up to the incentive price of 62¢ per pound. Payments are also made on sales of unshorn lambs at a rate per hundred-weight of live animals marketed to compensate for the wool on them on a basis comparable to the incentive payments on shorn wool.

Since the incentive payment rate cannot be determined until after the end of the marketing year, when the national average price received by producers can be determined, payments for the 1960 marketing year will not be made until about July, 1961. Payments for sales made during the 1959 marketing year were made to producers during the summer of 1960.

There were 4 applications for shorn wool and 2 applications for lambs and yearlings sold for slaughter accepted by the Franklin ASC County Committee in 1960.







## P E R F O R M A N C E

Performance is one of ASC's biggest and most important jobs. It is the process of determining whether or not farmers have planted within their farm acreage allotment or complied with other specific program provisions. In order to determine this compliance, farm visits by ASC representatives are essential.

There must be a sufficient number of performance reporters employed to measure the planted acreage of allotted crops, inspect and measure acreage designated under the Soil Bank Program and determine the extent of certain practices performed under the Agricultural Conservation Program. These reporters must be given adequate field and classroom instructions before time to begin work in order that the work may begin at the earliest possible date to get the work completed on time. These men also premeasure crops before they are planted and remeasure acreages on which producers make deposits for remeasurement because they are dissatisfied with the first determination made. They also witness disposition of excess acreage. These reporters are spotchecked currently.

Aerial photographs are used for measuring field acreage. Aerial photography has proven to be the most accurate way of measuring acreage. Performance reporters, measuring the acreage, plot the exact field planted in its proper location on the photo or measure from objects outside the planted area in order to establish on the photograph the exact point where the crop to be measured begins and ends. Land in the field not planted to the crop being measured which is eligible for deduction is measured and listed as a deduction from the field acreage.

Photographs returned to the county office are checked for completeness. Acreage is determined from the photograph by the use of a "planimeter", a precision built instrument for determining acreage. To insure accuracy, each field is checked three times.

As performance visits are completed, notices of determined acreages are forwarded to producers. Farms not in compliance with program provisions are given adequate time to adjust any irregularities.

In 1960 the performance job was handled efficiently through the use of cut-outs.



PERFORMANCE CONT'D

SUMMARY OF 1960 PERFORMANCE

Wheat

Number of farms measured and/or estimated-----	1355
Reporters Employed-----	16
Supervisors Employed-----	1

Premeasurement

Number of farms premeasured-----	745
Number of reporters employed-----	16
Supervisors employed-----	1

Regular Performance

Number of farms measured-----	2810
Number of reporters employed-----	44
Number of assistant supervisors employed-----	4
Supervisors employed-----	1
Temporary office employees employed-----	9

Remeasurement and Disposition

Number of farms remeasured-----	360
Number of farms on which disposition of excess acreage was made-----	860

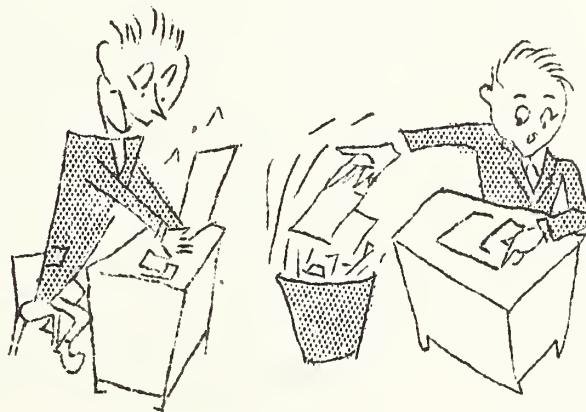


## MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The county ASC office performs other duties assigned to it by the Secretary of Agriculture from time to time, such as surveys, reports and emergency programs.

Meetings were held during the year with Community Committeemen, Vendors, Agricultural Technical Committee, Agricultural Workers Council, Ginners, Buyers, Reporters and Farmers.

Other activities performed during the year included spotchecking vendor's records, spotchecking ACP practices, furnishing information to farmers and others, accepting deposits for remeasurement, premeasurement, disposition of excess acreages, making farm reconstitutions, preparing the monthly expense account and program reports.







## C O N C L U S I O N

We would like to take this opportunity to gratefully acknowledge the help and cooperation given us by other agricultural agencies, farmers, businessmen, the local newspaper, radio station personnel and others who had a part in making the programs administered by ASC in 1960 a success.

For their generosity in providing adequate office space, we wish to thank our county commissioners. We also would like to thank Van H. Johnson and Carl D. Bunn, our district fieldmen, the State Office personnel and the State Committee for their guidance and advice in the administration of our programs.

The Franklin County ASC office is located in the Agriculture Building on East Nash Street in Louisburg, N. C. Our office is open each day Monday through Friday from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m.; except for legal holidays.

The entire office personnel were reared on farms and are familiar with the farmers' problems. Our duty is to administer the programs which are designed for our farmers and to keep them informed on matters pertaining to the various programs. We are ready and willing to help you on any problems that you may have. Please feel free to come by the office or telephone us at any time to discuss your farm problems.





